

In the same State, it will be for the Legislature to decide whether the accustomed order of pride and poverty shall be continued in the Old Dominion.

LIVING OVER COLLEGE DAYS.

DINNER OF HAMILTON ALUMNI.
THE GATHERING AT THE UNION SQUARE HOTEL—THE GUESTS AND THE SPEECHES.

There was a dinner of Hamilton College Alumni last night at the Union Square Hotel. The time set for it was 6 p.m., but Alumni kept straggling in for an hour afterward, and it was after 7 when the fifty persons present sat down to the tables. The dinner was served in the dining room on the second floor, which was just large enough for the company. There was no attempt at decoration save on the president's table, which was ornamented by a handsome centre-piece of flowers and tastefully arranged heaps of fruit. Dr. Henry B. Millard presided; at his right was President Henry Darlin of Hamilton, and at his left Daniel Huntington. Among the others present were Colonel Emmons Clarke, Colonel John H. Howell, of Philadelphia; Braithwaite Smith, T. A. Clarke, R. W. Thatcher, Colonel Horace Fowler, Elihu Root, C. McKinney, of Utica; Thomas Allen Clarke, of New Orleans; H. C. Burchard, C. J. Lowry, the Rev. Dr. C. E. Knox, N. N. Brockway, Professor A. P. Kelsey, of Hamilton; H. B. Thompson, Orville Allen, the Rev. Dr. F. E. Ellwood, Dr. W. S. Searle, Professor D. G. Eaton, Professor A. G. Hopkins, Colonel George S. Hastings, the Rev. William Hague, D. H. Corcoran, Judge J. Francis W. H. Grinnell, H. C. Davy, Dr. J. B. Parker, Hamilton B. Thonement, the Rev. Dr. L. D. E. L. Love, Edward Rockwell and E. M. Bowey.

The bill of fare was elaborate, and it was half-past 9 when Dr. Willard rose to introduce the speakers.

"It is greatly to your credit, gentlemen of the Alumni," he said, "that you are here to-night. It is not always easy for men to extricate themselves at the pre-ent time from the cares of their business to attend a meeting like this, which is solely for pleasure. Many of the men who can still derive pleasure from meeting in this way are very old and addled associations and memories. We were all young and full of life then; we are not a sentimental people as a rule; and if we should hug and kiss each other as the Germans and French do, I am inclined to think that we should lose the reputation we have for probability. But these meetings show that we are not entirely without sentiment. As a matter of fact, we eat too much hot bread, and too much mince pie, and we drink too much water; we work hard for our wives and daughters so that those of our neighbors may not share them in what is called leisure. But we all live to enjoy ourselves. We are glad to see all of you, but especially him who left a large city and a parsonage church to become the president of a college in a provincial town—our new president, Dr. Darling." [Applause].

"It does not require a very extended experience," said President Darlin, smilingly, "to see that a college needs to be of similar and varied types. I have just come from examinations in metaphysics and mathematics, and here I am called upon to make an after-dinner speech. I have called upon me to tell what I knew about Hamilton College. There is a question now being discussed considerably throughout the country which might easily be settled. Do smaller universities and colleges furnish a better education than the larger ones? I have noticed, however, that the discussion is one-sided; the persons who have talked up to now upon this question favor small schools and tend to give the impression that they are better. The larger colleges have allowed the debate to go by default. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that these disputes all favor smaller colleges, they all wish the colleges they belong to be larger. Yet, after all, the facts before me are not a best argument in favor of smaller colleges. We have a great deal at Hamilton. Dr. North, [Brown], and Dr. Miller, our president, he calls Hamilton the 'Mother on the Hill.' If we should personify our college, you would be the Graechi, and in her jewels we would have the best evidence of her value."

"I have been thinking how much good the college does in this city. In your largest theological seminary, three of her sons have been professors. Three more are secretaries of three of the largest charities for which your city is famous. And in the law her alumnae have not less distinguished themselves. Before me sits a distinguished man and jurist [Justice Max] with a professor's gown, one of your best law schools is one of her graduates. There is another her distinguished lawyer here, who was educated at Hamilton, whose ancestors must have been well acquainted with the book of Job. We can say with Job, 'The law of the nations, and the law of the Gentiles' [the law of the land] and the blushing [of the law] of the distinguished physician sitting at the head of this table, there is no need for me to speak of the success of Hamilton's sons in medicine."

"We aspire to be one of the larger colleges, although not necessarily so much as one of the smaller. When you think that this State sends more young men to college than any other, this hope does not seem to be Utopian. There is only one obstacle which now prevents us from accomplishing this. With larger endowments the curriculum could be made more liberalized. And I believe that this can be done."

Mr. Field tells us that when he informed Mr. Thackeray at Boston that every seat for his lecture had been taken, Mr. Thackeray was so vociferous in expressing his joy that Mr. Field shut the doors of the hotel, led the police, and the police should come in and arrest him.

On my way to the lecture hall that night Thackeray expressed his joy further by putting his feet out of the carriage window. When the man comes to me that can tell me that this endowment is secured, I think I shall be tempted to express my joy in the same way, although they call the hall 'Old Dr. Bass.' There is a special danger which threatens American colleges now. Money is becoming so plentiful, interest is so low and good investments are so scarce, that the endowment of a college has to be increased to keep it from running down. And it is to be hoped that our own Colleges will look for their endowment. They are the ones who understand the full value of an education. May our college have the sympathy and support of her Alumnae in her effort to secure a suitable endowment."

As President Darlin sat down, an enthusiastic audience pressed three cheers for "Our new President," and they were given vigorously. A letter of regret from Professor Worth was then read, and a communication from ex-Judge Bosworth, describing the faculty and the condition of the school since his retirement in 1825. Speeches were also made by the Rev. Dr. Hazen, Mr. Huntington, Elihu Root, H. C. Burchard, Colonel Emmons Clarke and Dr. Searle, and the gathering did not break up until a late hour.

THE INNOCENTS ABROAD," JUDGED ABROAD.

From "The Paul Mall Gazette."

We have seen Mark Twain called the "modern Robinson Crusoe," and the expression is a curious instance of the recklessness, not to say the ignorance, of certain powers of the press. Two or three years ago, and his book is an amazing book, but a "modern Robinson Crusoe" is, as his countrymen would say, a large order. This book is about a dozen years old, and all the world has heard of it. The author has had a fine time reading it, and it is to be regretted that this can be done.

There are two points of parallel between Robins and Mark Twain and no more. The one is that both use deliberate exaggeration, and so to speak, multiplication as a means of humor, and the other that both evidently drop the mask and speak for a few minutes from the heart.

THE FIRE RECORD.

SLIGHT DAMAGE IN TWO BUILDINGS.

A fire under the stairs in the building, No. 97 Walker-st., occupied by J. Keeney, a dealer in lace goods and novelties, caused damage of \$1,000 to the building and its contents.

The two-story frame house, No. 340 Stanton-st., was damaged to the extent of \$1,000, yesterday by fire. The adjoining building was also damaged about \$500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 15.—The First Methodist Church was damaged about \$500 by fire this afternoon. It was insured for \$5,000 in the Royal, \$2,000 in the Adams and \$1,000 in the Harford.

S. JOHN'S RUN, W. Va., Dec. 15.—The Berkeley Springs Hotel took fire last night about 10 o'clock and suffered damage to the extent of \$4,000.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 15.—A fire broke out early this morning at Fort Colburn, damaging Maple Leaf Hotel and destroying four business places, entailing a loss of \$10,000.

ALARM AT A NIGHT-SCHOOL.

A slight panic was caused about 8 o'clock last night in the school house at No. 116 Henry-st., where a night-school was being held, by an alarm of fire, caused by a smoking chimney in a rear building. By the press of alarm, the teachers and the communion was quelled, and study was resumed.

"What is love?" it asks everybody, and somebody replies: "It is a feeling that you don't want another fellow fooling around her."

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES DEMANDS.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S STATE'S OBJECTIONS TO THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY IN A LETTER TO MINISTER LOWELL—UNEQUAL AND INEQUITABLE OBLIGATIONS TO GREAT BRITAIN—WHY THE UNITED STATES SHOULD HAVE POLITICAL CONTROL OF ANY ISTHMIAN CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The following letter of instructions from Secretary Blaine in reference to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was sent to the Senate to-day by the President, in answer to a resolution of that body:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, Nov. 19, 1881.

To JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, esq., etc., etc., London:

SIR: In pursuance of the premises laid down in my circular note of June 24th of this year, touching the determination of this Government with respect to the negotiations for neutrality of the Isthmus of Nicaragua, no new sonziet is not only in the Clayton-Bulwer Co. section. So that the modification of the treaty of 1850 now sought is not only in the United States from unequal and inequitable obligations to Great Britain.

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